



AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 31

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**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
8, KHYABAN-E-IQBAL F/6/3,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN**

CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT)
AFGHANISTAN

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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

RAJA EHSAN AZIZ
NASEEM RIZVI

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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

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Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: 4 September, Mujahideen attack a military convoy on Qandahar-Kabul road, destroying four tanks/trucks by RPG fire. 5 September, Mujahideen attack security posts "close to Afghan Army Corps". A number of soldiers killed. Mujahideen captured some guns and ammunition. 29 September, Mujahideen fire rockets at Militia "headquarters" of Spinbuldak. Eight Kabuli troops killed.

On October 3, Mujahideen attacked and stopped generation of electricity at Qandahar city's power house, Eidgah gate in Qandahar city. Most of Qandahar city was thus plunged into darkness on October 3 night. Eight Mujahideen were killed and two injured when Soviet-Kabul troops attacked them in Shah Agha valley, October 11.

On October 12, Mujahideen attacked a convoy on Qandahar-Herat highway near Rouz-e-Bagh, destroying a military jeep and killing four KHAD agents. Mujahideen waylaid a military column proceeding to Tarin Kot ... near Arghandab ... on October 14. Two tanks/APCs were destroyed by mines. The force retreated leaving 20 dead on the battle ground. Mujahideen attacked security posts in Qandahar city with rockets on October 16 and 17. Mujahideen attacked and blasted an arms depot in Qandahar city on October 18. On October 19 Soviet-Kabul soldiers blasted a Mujahideen transport with rockets. Seven Mujahideen were killed. (Probably in Qandahar city or one of its suburbs).

The Mujahideen in an attack on a military post of Soviet-Kabul troops in Qandahar province recently killed five and captured eight others. The Mujahideen launched successful attacks on an enemy post in Darul Moallemin area of Qandahar causing heavy casualties. Similarly, they ambushed a military convoy of the Soviet troops in Pashmol area on October 5. A number of tanks and vehicles of the enemy were destroyed.

A Soviet military helicopter on a bombing errand on the Mujahideen positions in the suburbs of Qandahar city was shot down last week. The pilot and the crew were killed (October 27).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan revolutionaries destroyed a power house in Qandahar province on October 3 resulting in power breakdown in the area (October 17).

In the fierce fighting in Qandahar province, a Soviet MiG was shot down by the Mujahideen (October 26).

VOA: West German doctors have alleged that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are trying to kill doctors belonging to foreign countries. Quoting doctors, Associated press reported that the Soviet and Afghan troops attacked them, south of Qandahar, on September 14. Medical equipment worth more than dollars 75 thousand was destroyed. West

German doctors say that after a 10-days struggle they managed to reach the Pakistani border. These doctors were working in Afghanistan under the management of an international committee which has been providing medical assistance to the people in Afghanistan for the last three years (October 11).

Mujahideen in Afghanistan say that they continue occupation of major areas of the second largest city of the country, Qandahar. They claim that the remaining elements of Kabul Government are suffering heavy casualties ... During five offensives launched by Mujahideen from September 23 to October 6 at least 67 Afghan soldiers and other Afghan spies were killed or wounded.

Reports say that Mujahideen attacked security posts around Qandahar on October 6 and killed about 40 Afghan militiamen and other government servants. During this attack, a number of Afghan military posts were destroyed. Meanwhile, four Mujahideen were killed and eleven wounded.

These sources said that one day earlier Mujahideen of Qandahar hit the newly constructed military barracks in the city by firing thirty two surface-to-surface rockets. They said that during these attacks two big arms depots caught fire while a car and three armoured vehicles were also destroyed.

Another report said that Mujahideen used multi-barrel 12 BM type rocket launchers in their attacks on the 23rd and 26th September and besides a police station in Deh Khoja (ph) they also destroyed Khad's office. Atleast 27 persons were killed during these two attacks. These sources said a group of Mujahideen attacked Soviet military garrison located in Dama area of the city on October 3. They said that a Soviet tank coming up to help Soviet soldiers hit a mine and was destroyed (October 17).

Radio Kabul: Counter-Revolutionary elements fired 18 ground-to-ground missiles which resulted in the destruction of a number of houses of our people in Spin Buldak Uluswali in Qandahar province. It is for the second time that the counter-revolutionary brutes, in collaboration with Pakistani militia troops, have fired ground-to-ground missiles on the residential area in Spin Buldak from across the border. The missiles injured one person and caused financial losses to the people of Spin Buldak (October 31).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul troops launched a sizeable attack on Mujahideen centre located close to Qalat Ghilzai on September 22. They were supported by tanks and APCs. During the fighting

which continued for two days, Soviet-Kabul troops lost five vehicles and 20 men. Two vehicles belonging to Mujahideen "loaded with arms and ammunition" were also destroyed. Mujahideen shot down a helicopter hovering over villages near Qalat Ghilzai, October 14. Mujahideen attacked a security post at Darwazgai, Atghar subdivision. Soviet-Kabul troops fled without giving a fight, but as Mujahideen advanced to occupy it, two of Mujahideen were killed by mines. Ten government soldiers were killed during a Mujahideen attack on a security post near Shah Joi, (October 18).

VIRA: One of the Soviet helicopters which intended to bombard the positions of Mujahideen in Darwazgi area of Zabul province was shot down and all the persons on board were killed by Afghan Mujahideen (October 26).

Radio Tehran: Forty-eight Afghan Government troops along with their arms joined the ranks of the Afghan Mujahideen in Shagir area of Zabul province (October 28).

The freedom fighters launched a series of attacks on the positions of the Soviet-Afghan troops in Zabul province October 28.

VOA: According to reports reaching Pakistani border city of Quetta the Soviet and Kabul troops during an abortive attempt to break the siege of Mujahideen from a strategic government garrison in Zabul province used a harmful, but non-lethal gas against Mujahideen. Correspondent Fred Brown in his report from Islamabad says that the gas was allegedly used to break the 50 day siege of Mujahideen on Darwazgai garrison, 25 km from Pakistani border. The garrison is on an important highway in southern and central Afghanistan, where government troops are putting hurdles to block supplies to Mujahideen through this garrison. The Mujahideen commander besieging the garrison said that the Soviet and Afghan jet aircraft dropped liquid gas tins on the Mujahideen positions after an unsuccessful bid to drop more troops in the garrison through helicopters. The report said that the process of dropping gas-tins was stopped, when a transport helicopter was downed.

But after a short time, the Soviet planes once again appeared and started dropping gas-tins, which exploded after hitting the ground. The Mujahideen commander said that some people started vomiting from which it seemed that they had been affected by some poisonous material. However, the affected people soon recovered, which revealed that the gas was not meant for killing but for creating harassment. The commander added that the Soviet aircraft also dropped some unidentified material as a result of which "fire waves spread on the earth like water". Observers believed that the material might have been napalm. One village was completely destroyed and another two badly

damaged by Soviet-Kabul action (October 27).

Radio Beijing: Azad Afghan Press has reported that the Afghan guerillas repulsed an attack of Soviet-Kabul troops on a cantonment of the freedom fighters in Zabul on 22nd September. Fifty Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded and two tanks, several armoured vehicles were destroyed.

Radio Kabul: Twenty eight Afghan families returned from Iran to their homes in Shajju district of Zabul province and began their peaceful life (October 26).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: 29 August, Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen in Gadakhail village, Moqar district. One government APC destroyed: a helicopter seen hit. September 6, A Soviet-Kabul force backed by aircraft attacked Mujahideen positions in the vicinity of Haji Qala. In the fighting that continued for 24 hours, Soviet-Kabul lost two tanks along with their crew. Four Mujahideen were killed. 10 September, Mujahideen eliminate an Soviet-Kabul post near Shamas. Some arms and ammunition also captured. On September 16 an Soviet-Kabul force moving out from Ghazni for Pakiya province was attacked by Mujahideen near Rahim Khel. As a result of several hours of fighting, five tanks and two other vehicles were destroyed. On 27 September Mujahideen frustrated a Soviet-Kabul attack on the villages of Pardal and Balaria in Moqar subdivision. Soviet-Kabul lost 15 officers and men and Mujahideen two.

October 9, Soviet-Kabul troops attacked the area of Burao and in the process lost a tank and a number of soldiers including five Khaliqis. On October 15, a Soviet-Kabul supply convoy left Ghazni for Zabul. As it neared Qarabagh it was attacked by Mujahideen. Soviet-Kabul lost several armoured cars and transport vehicles and a helicopter. On October 21 Mujahideen attacked an army unit in Abdullah Kali, near Qarabagh, killing or wounding 10.

Radio Tehran: Afghan Muslim revolutionaries launched attacks on military posts of Soviet-Kabul troops and military convoys in Ghazni province, killing large number of communist troops and destroying tanks and downing one helicopter. The Soviet-Kabul troops conducted retaliatory attacks on the revolutionaries. The invading troops were compelled to retreat after suffering casualties October 21.

Radio Kabul: The anti-revolutionary terrorists once again attacked the innocent citizens of Ghazni city on October 19 and destroyed a number of houses and temple of the Hindus (October 23).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: October 1, Mujahideen ambush Soviet-Kabul supply convoy in Wazakha district. A tank destroyed. Eleven Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed. October 5, a tank and a truck were destroyed when they hit land mines planted by Mujahideen in Waszkha district. All crew members killed.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: 16 September, six MiG fighters bombard "Mujahideen Bazar" in "Zazi" area. Twelve members of a family were killed, four women six children and two men. 26 September, Mujahideen attack security post of Khandkhel in Sayed Karam. 27 September, Mujahideen attack a large Soviet-Kabul mobile force moving out from Gardez towards Zazi. Two tanks destroyed. In a second attack on the force near Lazha twenty soldiers were killed and a number of vehicles destroyed. As it moved further the Soviet-Kabul force was attacked a third time in Mirzaka area. Here about one hundred men were killed or injured. A number of combat and non-combat vehicles were destroyed in exchanges at barricades and in ambushes on the way all along. 29 September, a combined "Russian-Kabuli" force composed of tanks, APCs and trucks reaches Zazi in order to supply their isolated posts in the area. From Zazi one of their columns proceeded towards "border area", probably meaning the border areas of Pakistan.

29 September to 7 October, a number of fierce battles were fought in Eastern Paktiya in Zazi Maidan and along the road linking Gardez with Sayed Karam, Chamkani and Zazi. Mujahideen also attacked Soviet-Kabul posts. Mujahideen destroyed many tanks/APCs and a helicopter and killed a large number of Soviet-Kabul troops, including some Russians. Their hit-and-run harassing operations extended to the Khost cantonment and the provincial headquarter Gardez. The Soviet-Kabul force returned to Gardez in the "first week of October".

Mujahideen reports said they had suffered "heavy" losses due to enemy shelling/bombardment, but Soviet-Kabul losses were by far the greater. Even as the Soviet-Kabul mobile column of a composite force was returning to Gardez on October 8 ... after suffering many losses in men and materials but having, at the same time, supplied Zazi and Chamkani garrisons with reinforcements ... the Mujahideen hit yet another Soviet-Kabul force ensuing forth from Gardez near Sikanderkhel. Mujahideen claimed that on October 11 they had attacked "regime establishments" in Zazi Maidan at Bak, Gardi, Khuna, Yaqubi, Anar Kali and Kharloti with RPG-7 rockets. On the same day, they fired BM-12s on the bazar and airstrip of Khost. Losses could not be

ascertained. Mujahideen repeated rocket attacks on Khost on October 15 and 17.

VIRA: The Soviets have started extraordinary movements in Paktiya province. The Muslim freedom fighters attacked a big military convoy of the Soviet invading troops near Gardez city. Several posts of the enemy in Khost town were also destroyed. Twenty one tanks and some guns of the enemy troops were destroyed. A large number of enemy troops were killed by Mujahideen (October 11).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on a military base of the Soviet-Afghan troops near Gardez as a result of which twenty Soviet tanks were destroyed and all the personnel on these tanks were killed. 250 Soviet-Afghan troops were killed and several others injured.

A military post of Soviet-Afghan troops near Khost was destroyed (October 6).

In fierce fighting between the Mujahideen and Soviet-Afghan troops in Khost 20 government troops were killed while 4 Soviet helicopter gunships were destroyed (October 22).

Radio Riyadh: The Afghan Mujahideen shot down one Soviet helicopter in Liza area and destroyed twenty two tanks and one armoured vehicle. They also captured two big guns between 2nd and 4th of October (10 October).

VOA: Groups of Mujahideen launched successful attacks against a government unit in Paktiya province. The unit was accompanying a supply convoy in Chamkani near Pakistan border. Sources say that Mujahideen destroyed twenty five armoured vehicles with 107mm missiles. They also said that forty five government troops defected to Mujahideen (21 October).

Radio Kabul: The counter-revolutionaries fired 22 ground-to-ground missiles at Balada village of Gardez woleswali killing three children, one woman and two old men. Sixteen houses were destroyed (October 8).

The counter-revolutionaries destroyed the mausoleum of Sheikh Abul Hassan Khirani in Gardez city by firing rockets on the Shrine (12 October).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: 15 September, Soviet-Kabul ground forces supported by aircraft, attack Mujahideen camp at Deh Bala. During five days of fighting twenty armoured and other vehicles were destroyed and over a hundred soldiers killed on Soviet-Kabul side. Eighteen Mujahideen were killed and thirty injured. Also over 100 houses were demo-

lished. Civilian casualties were believed to be in large numbers.

27 September, a Soviet-Kabul force appears in Khugiani and another in Hissarak. Simultaneously, paratroopers were dropped near Tumani, Kolala, Ghugiza, Basurpool and Jukan. 28 September, Soviet-Kabul ground forces combining with air force attack Mujahideen positions in Tora Bora and Khugiani areas. Since Mujahideen had been forewarned invaders met with stiff resistance. 29 September, Mujahideen attack a militia post near village Tangi, Kuz Kunar district. Six militiamen killed: a mortar, six klashnikovs and one gorynov captured. 30 September, Mujahideen hit two helicopters and a military plane with ground-to-air rockets in the vicinity of Behsud.

1 October, Soviet aircraft bombarded inhabited areas of Behsud. Twenty houses destroyed. 2 October, Mujahideen hit a helicopter near Kandi in Kuz Kunar district. 4 October, Mujahideen hit and bring down a jet fighter near Maru. 5 October, Mujahideen attack post of Zigi Ghar near Torkham. 6 October, Mujahideen carry out a spirited raid on Haska Mena district headquarters. Twelve "communists" killed.

The Soviet-Kabul combined force which had established itself near Jukan (Hissarak) on September 27 fought a three day battle with Mujahideen beginning October 6. About 200 Soviet-Kabul soldiers, including some Russians, were killed or injured. Thirty Mujahideen were also killed. Many houses were destroyed during the fighting. While the Soviet-Kabul units were returning to Jalalabad from the area (around October 10), they were constantly attacked on their way back. On October 12, two separate columns of Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen positions in Mohmandara and Achin districts. Many houses were demolished in the Koshtal valley. Local residents were forced to take shelter in the hills. Mujahideen repulsed the attack on October 13 with heavy losses to Soviet-Kabul troops.

18 October, Mujahideen shot down an Mi-24 helicopter in Surkhrud. 20 October, Mujahideen attack Ghani Khel regimental centre with rockets. 21 October, Sub-divisional headquarters of Chaparhar attacked. 23 October, Soviet aircraft drop anti-personnel mines in Shinwar district creating difficulties in the movement of men and animals. 23 October, Mujahideen fire rockets at the Jalalabad airport. On October 24, a force of about one hundred tanks, APCs and other vehicles appeared on the scene and started searching for Mujahideen in Kama and Gushti areas. Apparently Mujahideen had made themselves scarce in the vicinity. What the Soviet-Kabul found in some hutments were old women and children. 26 October, two tanks destroyed on Kabul-Jalalabad road near Surkhakan. Mujahideen overrun the posts of Gulami Khan and Naderkot.

Note: According to Mujahideen sources an outstanding fighter and leader of men, Maulawi Sher Ahmed, known as Qandahar Mullah, was killed during an operation near Kama-Daka, 30 miles west of Jalalabad, on September 11.

Radio Tehran: Muslim Afghan revolutionaries killed 47 communist in an attack on a military post in Ningarhar. Several Soviet transport helicopters were destroyed (6 October).

VOA: Afghan fighter planes have reportedly twice violated Pakistani air space. VOA correspondent Fred Brown reports from Islamabad that one plane might have been shot down ... The first violation took place in the tribal agency of South Waziristan on Thursday. The reports said that Afghan aircraft strafed militia posts of Ghulam Khan and Said Ghey. As a result two militia men were injured. Afghan fighter planes according to reports came again on Friday and fired rockets at the post of Mohammad Rifles located in Bajaur Agency in the North. The reports added that Afghan planes also dropped nepalm bombs, but no report has been received of any casualty or injury. According to press reports personnel of Border Security Force fired at the attacking Afghan planes with anti-aircraft guns. One of the planes was hit and it was seen crashing in Afghan area (October 25).

Radio Beijing: The Mujahideen shot down three helicopters through anti-aircraft weapons on 25th September in Ningarhar province.

Radio Kabul: Fifty misled families of Khogiani district in Ningarhar have recently returned to their native villages. They assured the Revolutionary government of their cooperation in the reconstruction of the country (October 8).

The armed forces in the course of a successful operation have wiped out a group of the band of Maulavi Khalis in Surkh Rud Woleswali of Ningarhar recently. A large quantity of arms were seized from the criminals (October 29).

The counter-revolutionary elements had last week planted poisonous chemical mines in the villages of Nazian of Shinwar Loi Uluswali bordering on Pakistan, which exploded resulting in injury to more than 60 persons including women and children. The injured persons were rushed to Jalalabad hospital (October 31).

Radio Moscow: Units of the Afghan Army have smashed four bands of the counter-revolutionary group in Ningarhar province. The band leaders were killed and some 20 bandits were taken prisoner. A large quantity of weapons and military equipment, including mortars and machine-guns were also seized (October 27).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: 6 September, Mujahideen shot down a helicopter with SAM-7 in Badail valley. 8 September, Mujahideen attack a Soviet-Kabul post in Noorgul subdistrict with 107mm rockets. 19 September, Mujahideen shot down a jet fighter in Pul-e-Nauabad area. In retaliation, Soviet-Kabul aircraft bombard surrounding areas destroying houses and killing a number of non-combatants.

On October 2, Mujahideen fired missiles on Barikot cantonment. On October 9, 10, and 11, Mujahideen attacked a number of Soviet-Kabul posts and positions in Chaghasarai, Asmar, Barikot, Narang, Khas Kunar and Ganjal. Another report said that a jet fighter and a helicopter was downed by Mujahideen on October 24 near Barikot on Pakistan border.

VOIR: A Soviet MiG fighter was shot down by the Mujahideen in Kunar recently. In retaliation soviet planes bombarded civilian population resulting in the martyrdom of a number of civilians (October 5).

Radio Tehran: More than 50 nepalm bombs were dropped in Bajaur Agency area by planes of Kabul Government. Due to this bombing trees caught fire and Pakistan security forces controlled it after five hours (October 25).

Radio Kabul: Fifty wandering families of our compatriots have returned to their homes in Kunar province recently (October 3).

Counter-revolutionaries attacked the Jamia Masjid of Zia Sahib Baba and Ziarat Chehl Gazani Baba situated in Furqano district of Kunar province, with ground-to-ground missiles. They also set these places on fire. Counter-revolutionaries have destroyed 255 mosques and sabotaged 7 other sacred places (October 27).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

VOIR: The Mujahideen attacked and blasted the television station of Faizabad city in Badakhshan and killed ten Soviet and 60 Afghan officials. In retaliation the residential areas of Faizabad were raided by Soviet aircraft resulting in the destruction of 15 houses and killing of about 200 civilians. Mujahideen shot down three Soviet aircraft (October 15).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: 24 September, Mujahideen ambush military convoy moving towards Imam Sahib. A tank destroyed. Five Soviet-Kabul soldiers and a Mujahid killed. 28 September, Mujahideen attack a

military convoy near Eshkamish destroying one tank and damaging two others. Soviet-Kabul troops raided Mujahideen centres in Chah-e-Aab, Rustaq, Khawaja Ghar and Taiqan areas during the "second week" of October. Thirty Mujahideen as well as 60 civilians were killed as a result of ground-cum-aerial attacks.

Radio Beijing: Afghan guerrillas launched a rocket attack on Soviet-Kabul troops in Takhar province near the Soviet border during the first ten days of October. The Mujahideen also killed or wounded twelve Soviet troops during these clashes and shot down two military helicopters. In retaliation, Soviet jet fighters bombarded some parts of Afghanistan as a result of which some villagers and Mujahideen were killed (October 25).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen captured a security post in Aliabad subdistrict. On October 1, alongwith a quantity of arms and ammunition and a wireless set.

Baghlan

Radio Kabul: The Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan regrets to announce that alternate member of the Party's Central Committee and Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee of Herat, Comrade Mohammad Ali Shamim was martyred as a result of a mine explosion in a border Wolewali of Baghlan province on October 27. The mine was planted by the saboteurs (October 29).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: An Afghan air force pilot crashed his plane on three parked aeroplanes at the Balkh airport, October 4. All the four machines were destroyed in the pilot's unsuccessful bid to defect alongwith his plane.

Radio Kabul: Availing themselves of the general amnesty decree of the Presidium of Revolutionary Council seven persons who had been cooperating with counter-revolutionary bands in Daulatabad county of Balkh province surrendered themselves to the Afghan security forces, recently (October 3).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attack a security post at Bakhtak. Ten troops killed, 15 wounded. One Mujahideen killed. 18 September, Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul establishments inside the provincial capital, Aibak, killing 13.

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen positions in Sangcharak district. In the fighting that continued for nine days, 100, government troops were killed or wounded. Two military officers were captured by Mujahideen. Two tanks destroyed. Also, 15 Mujahideen and 13 civilians were killed and 53 others injured. Ninety houses were destroyed in Soviet-Kabul shelling and bombardment in the village of Fareshgan.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: 21 September, Mujahideen attack a convoy near Shirin Taghab town. 30 September, Mujahideen attack security post in Jar Qadooq area.

4 August, Mujahideen ambush a military convoy near Almar. Twenty one soldiers killed and 15 injured. One tank destroyed. In another ambush on the same day in Shah Qasemi area several Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed. 28 August, Mujahideen attacked Russian bases near Maimana airport with BM-12s. Several tanks were destroyed and four Russian advisers killed.

Radio Tehran: Afghan Muslim revolutionaries carried out an attack on a communist convoy in Faryab province killing fourteen troops and destroying three tanks and other military vehicles (October 6).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attack militia posts in Khakistan area. Twenty two militiamen captured alongwith their weapons.

4 October, Soviet-Kabul forces arrive in Ghor Mach town with the intention of establishing security posts along Afghanistan-Turkmenistan border. This was to guard against Afghan guerilla operations inside USSR territory.

As the Soviet-Kabul forces advanced towards the border, Mujahideen attacked them near Qila Takht. A tank broken down and many dead bodies littered the battle ground when the Soviet-Kabul forces beat a retreat after one day's fighting. On the following day, Soviets bombed the surrounding rural communities. Four Mujahideen and many more villagers were killed.

Radio Kabul: The Afghan armed forces have suppressed another group of counter-revolutionaries in Gormach district of Badghis province. Many counter-revolutionaries were killed and different types of weapons were seized from them (October 11).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: An Soviet-Kabul forces composed of tanks, armoured cars and large numbers of infantry enters "west part" of Herat. Their purpose seemed to be to "encircle the city and its surrounding areas". Mujahideen resisted the Soviet-Kabul forces and killed almost 100 of them. Some others were captured alive. Three junior commanders and eight others of the Mujahideen were killed. Soviet-Kabul forces "massacred" 42 old men, women and children in Naqiabad village of Injeel district.

17 September, Mujahideen destroy eleven of the fourteen security posts set up by Soviet-Kabul forces around Herat city. This was done with the help of Mujahideen reinforcements from the adjoining rural areas as well as freedom fighters from Badghis province. Most of the western part of Herat was under the control of Mujahideen. It was stated that during the "last week of September", Mujahideen downed a number of Soviet-Kabul aircraft. It was generally believed, the report said, that Mujahideen had attained modern air defence weapons".

On October 13, Mujahideen attacked the Russian "base" in the region of Pul-e-Pashto, near Herat airport, killing a number of Russians and capturing two "advisers" and two soldiers. On the following day, October 14, Mujahideen attacked and killed some Russians in a residential hotel in Herat city.

VOIR: A Soviet convoy of tanks was attacked by the Mujahideen in Bulandshahi area few days ago destroying a number of tanks. In retaliation, the Soviet-Afghan troops attacked civilian population of Asai-adda in Herat province last month. The attack was repulsed. In fierce fighting lasting more than three hours heavy losses were inflicted on Soviet-Kabul troops in men and material (October 3).

The Mujahideen in a series of attacks on security posts of Soviet-Kabul troops in Obeh Woleswali killed a large number of the enemy. Obeh Woleswali was cleared of Soviet-Kabul troops and is under the control of the Mujahideen (October 8).

Mujahideen continue attacks on the positions of Soviet-Kabul troops in order to break through the security belt stretched around the Herat city by the Soviet-Afghan troops.

Two Soviet aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft guns on the third of Maizan.

Similarly, Mujahideen launched attacks on Afghan government offices in which pro-Soviet communist officers were killed (October 12).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan revolutionaries killed 150 communist troops and arrested several others in an attack on a military base of the communist troops near Herat airport (October 21).

Radio Kabul: Two hundred and forty three persons belonging to 29 families have recently come back to their homes in Kosan and Kwishk district in Herat province (October 13).

Radio Moscow: The security forces wiped out a strong band of Ishaq Suleman village of Herat province (October 12).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: A Soviet-Kabul forces composed of armoured vehicles and infantry attacked two Mujahideen "centres" in the vicinity of Kash, September 22. The attack failed after Soviet-Kabul troops had suffered about 50 casualties and lost two tanks, an armoured vehicle and a truck. Fifteen conscripts joined the Mujahideen. They brought with them some arms.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed four tanks in the Farah province (October 6).

Radio Kabul: Open realising the truthfulness of the Saur Revolution, 31 misled families of our compatriots returned to their homes in Joain Woleswali of Farah province recently (October 6).

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: During the "first week of October", Mujahideen using anti-aircraft weapons shot down a transport airplane (somewhere in Bamiyan province). They also downed a jet-fighter in Aab-e-Dala area of Hazarajat on October 7. The pilot was captured. Again, at an unspecified place in Bamiyan province, Mujahideen repulsed an attack on 11 October, killing in the process 60 Soviet-Kabul officers and men and destroying a truck.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen fired BM-12 ground-to-ground missiles on Chaghcharan airport, September 28. Four gunship helicopters were hit and a number of soldiers killed. Soviet-Kabul aircraft bombarded a number of Mujahideen positions in retaliation. Earlier, Mujahideen killed five Soviets inside the provincial headquarters (Chaghcharan).

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen hit a Soviet jet with anti-aircraft guns near Tarin Kot, headquarters of Uruzgan, September 13. Its

Russian pilot who parachuted down was picked up by Soviet-Kabul troops. (For this service, Soviet Ambassador in Kabul later gave away "awards" to two Afghan Army officers, Abdul Tahir and Abdul Wasai).

Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops clashed near Tarin Kot on September 13 when Soviet-Kabul armour and aircraft attacked Mujahideen positions in that vicinity. Mujahideen said they repulsed the attack after destroying seven tanks and other vehicles. Twenty eight Soviet-Kabul troops and 12 Mujahideen were killed.

Kapisa (Panjsher)

Mujahideen sources: 11 September, Mujahideen attack Soviet garrison in Rahman Khail (Bazarak). A parked helicopter and one tank were hit and set on fire. 12 September, Residential quarters of Kabuli troops attacked at Anaba. 13 September, Time-bombs were planted in a supply convoy. As a result a chain of explosions took place as the convoy moved a few kilometres inside the Panjsher valley. Seventy trucks and other vehicles were destroyed and a number of officers and men killed. 14 September, the Soviets attack the Feraj valley (a side valley 7 km inside Panjsher). After losing thirty men in two days of fighting they were forced to retreat.

16 September, Soviets attack Tawakh side valley (12 km inside Panjsher valley). They were ambushed and lost 25 men. 17 September, Soviets attack Chemal Warda (a side valley 25 km inside Panjsher). Forty soldiers killed in two ambushes. On September 22, the Soviets retreated. 23 September, fourteen Afghan soldiers killed their "communist officer" and join Mujahideen of Pushghoor (50 km inside Panjsher valley). 24 September, Mujahideen ambush a party of Soviet-Kabul troops at zene and killed 15. Mujahideen ambush a party of Soviet-Kabul troops in Tulkha (a side valley of Bazarak). Mujahideen shot down a helicopter on October 2 near Najrab. A Soviet-Kabul armoured vehicle was blown up by mines in "Kohistan, October 8.

VIRA: Fifty two Soviet troops were killed while 24 military transport trucks and twelve tanks were destroyed when the Mujahideen launched attacks on military convoys of Soviet troops near the Salong area last week (October 26).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: 12 September, Mujahideen security posts at Sufian and Ghulam Ali. 23 September, the same group attacks a security post near Charikar. Seven soldiers killed. 17 September, a bomb blasts at Bagram air base. Some aeroplanes are believed to have suffered damage or destruction.

5 October, Mujahideen attack a Soviet army camp near Charikar. The Soviets hit back by shelling Jamal Agha town as a result of which some houses are destroyed and people killed. 5-6 October, Mujahideen fire BM-12 rockets on Gulbahar Textile Mills where Soviets and Kabuli troops are stationed. Twenty Soviet-Kabul troops were believed to have been killed or injured. 8 October, a tank destroyed by land mine near Charikar.

11 October, an oil tanker was destroyed and several Soviet-Kabul troops killed or wounded during a missile attack on Gulbahar "area". 14 October, Mujahideen attack security posts near Gulbahar. An officer and two soldiers killed. 20 October, Mujahideen attack a Soviet-Kabul convoy proceeding northwards from Kabul in the Salang region of Parwan province killing 12 troopers and destroying a tank. 21 October, Soviet aircraft bombard villages in Qila Cheh Oakhian.

Radio Kabul: A group of 13 men headed by Mohammad Khan, known as Khan-e-Kaka, previously belonging to the criminal band of Rabbani laid down their arms in Gewishraj county of Parwan province yesterday (October 11).

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: 1 August, Mujahideen attack a security post at Kota-e-Sitara (Paghman). Four "regime supporters" killed. 12 August, Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul convoy carrying supplies to security posts in Paghman.

1-2 September, Russian reconnaissance planes fly over Paghman. On September 3, a Soviet-Kabul forces of 14 vehicles including tanks entered Paghman. As it reached Qala-e-Hakim, it was fired on by Mujahideen. Thirty two Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 12 vehicles destroyed. After reaching Paghman, Soviet-Kabul soldiers started searching houses for Mujahideen. At one place they hit on a Mujahid "hideout". The building was blown up with explosives and all of the twenty Mujahideen were killed. Some underground channels (Kariz) and springs were also detonated ... in order to flush out Mujahideen.

There were reports that the Soviets had used chemical gas against the freedom-fighters in Paghman, September 4 to 10. It was stated that 47 civilians and Mujahideen were killed by poisonous gas. The particular gas allegedly used by the Soviets did not leave any marks on the bodies of the victims. 10-11 September, Mujahideen hit Soviet-Kabul security posts in Haji Malangian (Char Asia District) and Paghman.

A letter commenting on Soviet-Kabul attack on Paghman said:

"Paghman was attacked from three directions. The attack started with heavy bombardments by long range rockets and air force.

Later thousands of Soviet-Kabul troops entered the region and started searching the villages. Because of the strong enemy attack, Mujahideen decided to retreat. The enemy searched and looted the houses. The houses which were empty were set on fire. They also destroyed some houses using dynamites. They planted anti-personnel mines in some houses and polluted the wells with poisonous chemicals. Animals like cows died in 3 minutes after drinking the polluted water. They also destroyed several underground water channels (kariz) using explosives. Because of this farmers are facing shortage of water".

On the night between September 19-20, Mujahideen raided the post of Haji Malangian in Musahi. Thirteen "supporters of the regime" were killed. On September 21, Mujahideen fired rockets on an army formation. Mujahideen shelled Kabul airport with 122 mm guns on September 22. Two planes and two fire brigade vehicles were destroyed. Mujahideen fired rockets on targets in Kabul city, September 23. Mujahideen fired rockets on the Air Defence units and Saroobi Bazar, September 26. On September 28 Mujahideen parked a vehicle loaded with explosives near the Soviet Embassy on Darul Aman Road, Kabul city. It exploded heavily damaging the embassy. Six cars and an attached Trade Attaches office were badly damaged. Thirty six Russians were believed to have been killed. 29 September, Soviet-Kabul forces surrounded and searched Tarakhel area, Deh Sabz district. Eight Mujahideen were captured, including the son of Tarakhel Maulawi.

1-10 October, a large Soviet-Kabul forces, supported by tanks and aircraft, attacked the district of Shakardara on October 1 and remained there for ten days. Meanwhile, it clashed with Mujahideen at Hussainkot, Deh Zati, Yaqub, Bar Daku and Istalif. It burnt or demolished a large number of houses. Due to unfavourable conditions, Mujahideen retreated to Farza, Mir Bacha Kot district. 3-8 October, Kabul-Parwan Highway was closed to traffic from October 3 to 10 amidst a variety of rumours in Kabul city, but the government did not come up with an explanation. 10 October, Mujahideen fire rockets on the Ministry of Defence in Darul Aman area, Kabul city. Mujahideen fire rockets on the district headquarters, Paghman. 12 October, Russian aircraft bombarded villages in and around Farza. The villages of Baghal, Qala-e-Karim, Hasan Khel, Musli and Bostan suffered heavy losses. A body of Mujahideen had retreated to Mir Bacha Kot district only a few days before. Mujahideen fire missiles on the security post of Saroobi Dam near Kabul. 14 October, Mujahideen hit a transport plane near Kabul airport, it landed nevertheless "in flames": and, exploded before passengers could disembark. Soviet planes bomb Kohdaman and Qarabagh

areas. 22 October, a helicopter crashes over the Customs House building in Kabul. Mujahideen fire missile on a military camp near Kabul. A Soviet tank is destroyed in Chahar Aasyab area. Another report said that a transport plane coming from Gardez was shot-at while approaching Kabul airport. Its wreckage fell near Pul-e-Charkhi jail.

VOIR: A high-velocity bomb jolted Kabul city. The bomb was reported to have exploded outside the Soviet mission in Kabul. Four Soviet nationals were killed (October 4).

Guerillas captured four Soviet officers alongwith some of their family members from the Kargha Dam area in Kabul (October 5).

Radio Riyadh: Mujahideen shot down a Soviet military transport plane in the suburbs of Kabul. All the 18 passengers and crew were killed (October 10).

BBC: Western diplomats in Islamabad say that Afghan and Soviet forces have renewed their attacks on guerilla positions to the North and West of the Afghan capital, Kabul. They also say that fighting took place a week ago near Gardez, 40 miles South of Kabul, backing up a report by guerillas that they carried out a big attack and inflicted heavy losses.

The latest fighting in Paghman and Shomali areas to the West and North of Kabul began four days ago, according to diplomats. A pre-dawn artillery bombardment was followed by assaults by helicopter borne troops against suspected guerilla positions in the foot-hills, West of Paghman city. The diplomats say that more than 30 helicopters took part in the operation, most of them carrying troops. On the same day, jets bombed the Shomali region and an area to the South of Paghman city. The operation had been backed up with more artillery bombardments over the past three days. The reports suggest that the guerillas who were forced back into their mountain hideouts by last months offensive in the Paghman areas have now returned (October 7).

Western Diplomatic sources in Islamabad report that fighting increased last week in Shomali area in the North of Kabul. They say that the Soviet and Afghan forces suffered heavy casualties. Diplomats say that many civilians were killed when the urban areas of Shakardara and Istalif and guerilla bases were subjected to shelling by artillery and bombardment by Soviet bomber aircrafts (October 14).

A Pakistan Foreign Ministry statement said that an Afghan Air Force jet fighter had landed at one of its airports and the pilot had requested political asylum. An exiled Afghan news service, Afghan Islamic Press identified the pilot as Lt Mohammad Daud. He said he had flown from Bagram airbase North of the Afghan capital Kabul (October 23).

VOA: Afghan sources in Peshawar say guerilla forces dislodged from bases west of Kabul earlier this month are now back in the areas (October 2).

Mujahideen commander Abdul Karim Zahid and atleast two other Mujahideen were killed during an air raid on Karahbagh district.

Radio Kabul: The vigilant Security Forces in the course of successful operation in the outskirts of Paghman Woleswali of Kabul province wiped out a number of professional terrorists. Twenty one ground-to-ground missiles, a number of Chinese machine guns and 303 rifles were seized from the criminals (October 11).

A fire broke out in the ammunition depot of Karga military garrison. The Politiburo of the Party's Central Committee deputed a high level official team to investigate into the matter. The report said that the fire work out in the depot due to technical reasons. The fire caused considerable material losses but there was no loss of life. Only five persons were injured. The Politiburo of the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party has directed the responsible officials to punish severely those persons who showed carelessness towards the security of the depot (October 29).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: Four persons were killed due to Soviet-Kabul bombardment in Alishang village on October 17. Reports of clashes between Soviet-Kabul establishment and freedom-fighters came in from various parts of Laghman province, including Kolman and Alinagar.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: 13 September, Mujahideen attack a security post near Khushi. Six government soldiers killed. 16 September, a "district headquarters" in Logar came under Mujahideen attack and five soldiers were killed. 27 September, an armoured car blasted by mines planted in Nazar Khel area. 29 September, three Afghan soldiers based at Mohammad Agha army camp join Mujahideen after killing their commander.

Mujahideen attacked a military convoy near Kotal, October 5. It remained stranded there for two days during which Mujahideen took a heavy toll of men and materials. Three tanks, seven armoured vehicles and four trucks were destroyed. In a fierce engagement between Mujahiddn and Soviet-Kabul troops at Azru, October 8, a "large number" of Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed. Mujahideen lost 60. The action occurred between Soviet-Kabul troops proceeding to Pakiya province and Mujahideen who obstructed them on a highway. Mujahideen

attacked another convoy in Pul-e-Alam area, October 11. Four tanks/vehicles were destroyed in the ambush.

Radio Tehran: A military convoy of Soviet-Afghan troops passing through Logar was attacked by the Mujahideen. In the attack which took place early this week, four Soviet-Afghan troops were killed and 90 other injured and heavy losses were caused to their military equipment. In another operation three activists of the Kabul regime were killed by the Mujahideen (October 8).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: 19 September, Soviet-Kabul aircraft bombard villages in Tangi Saidan district. A jet shot down. 24 September, Mujahideen made a night attack on KHAD (Secret Service) office in Maidan Sher, killing 12 "agents".

On 1 October an army jeep was blown up by mines. On 2 October Mujahideen attacked Maidan Sher, provincial headquarters of Wardak, with "heavy weapons". One security post was destroyed and more than 10 soldiers killed or injured. A MiG was hit with a ground-to-air missile in Tangi Saidan area on October 5. This happened while Soviet-Kabul aircraft were bombarding a Mujahideen centre. Five Mujahideen were killed and 14 injured. Mujahideen captured the "Vice Chief of Political Affairs" of the 144th Regiment in the Rolani Bazar, October 7. He was executed after a trial. Soviet jets and helicopters shelled and strafed in Chak District, October 8. Ten Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured in a Mujahideen attack on security posts in Khawaja Maidani Baba area on October 15. The group leader of Mujahideen was also killed in the encounter.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked two military posts near Chaghcharan city in Ghor province on 26 Sumbula. Five tanks and 6 other vehicles of the enemy were destroyed in the clashes. Enemy planes heavily bombarded the villages of Chaghcharan area killing and injuring a large number of innocent people (October 4).

A number of the communist regime sent to Wardak province to fight the Muslim Mujahideen have joined the Freedom-fighters (October 4).

VOA: Mujahideen in Kotal and Redala of Behsood area of Wardak shot down a jet plane on October 10, (October 21).

Radio Kabul: Five other families who were living in Afghan "fugitive" camps in Iran returned recently to Wardak province (October 26).

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1986: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 711 killed and 82 wounded.

Kabul Casualties: 1360 killed and 671 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Casualties: 697 killed and 208 wounded.

Defections: 301 Kabul troops.

Captured: 13 Soviet and 168 Kabul troops.

Mujahideen Casualties: 527 killed and 289 wounded.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 531 killed and 301 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses: 26 aircraft; 37 helicopters; 145 tanks; 46 APCs; 36 tanks/APCs; 41 vehicles; 85 trucks; 23 jeeps; 1 oil tanker; 3 mortars; 7 wireless sets; 7 Gorinvos; 8 machine guns; 72 unspecified guns; 3 Makarov pistols; 463 klashnikovs; 9 Dschk; 8000 round ammunition; 3 boxes ammunition; 1 box handgrenades; 32 security posts; 5 munition depots; 2 truck loads of food and blankets; 9 buildings; 2 BM-12 rocket launchers.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 927 houses; 2 mosques; 60 heads of livestock; 1 jeep; different quantities of weapons.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1986: SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries")
Losses: 130 killed and 20 captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks: 2122.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 8 Klashnikovs; 82 missiles; 14 RPGs; 5 mortars; 6 different quantities of arms and ammunition; 5 LMGs; 11 Dskhs; 10 various HMGs; 112 rockets; 9 mines; 4 munition and 2 food depots.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN OCTOBER 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Engagements	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xxxxx	Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xxx	Lashkargarh	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxvvv
	Zabul	xxxxxxx	Qalat Gilzai	xv
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	
		xxxx		
	Paktika	xx	Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	xx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxx		
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	xx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxx		
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Chagha Sarai	x
	Badakhshan		Faizabad	
	Takhar	xxxxx	Taloqan	v
	Kunduz	x	Kunduz	
	Baghlan	xxxx	Baghlan	x
	Samangan	xx	Samangan	xx
Bordering Iran	Balkh	x	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan	xxxxx	Shebergan	
	Faryab	xxxxxx	Maimana	v
	Badghis	xxxxxxx	Qala Nau	
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxx		xxvvvvvvvvv
	Farah	xxxx	Farah	
	(Nimruz)		(Zaranj)	
	Bamiyan	xxxxx	Bamiyan	x
	Ghor	xx	Changcharan	xxx
Central Afghanistan	Uruzgan	xxx	Tarin Kot	
	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		xvvv
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxx		
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar	xxxxx
		xxxx		
	Kapisa	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	x
	Laghman	xxxxxxx	Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Pule Alam	xxxx
Kabul & Adj. Provinces		xxxxx		
	Wardak	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Koteasro	xxxxx
	TOTAL:	403 Incidents		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city



APPENDIX — 4

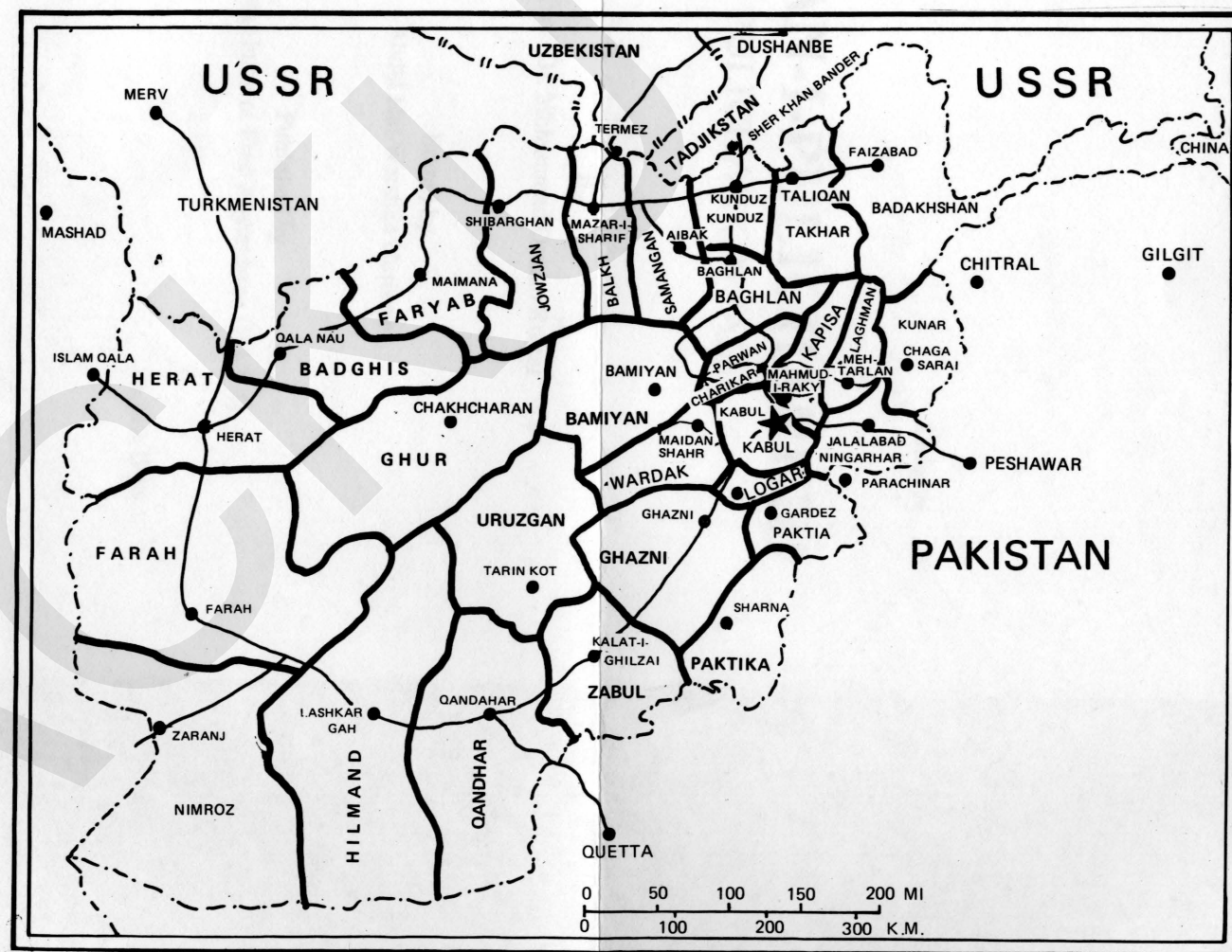
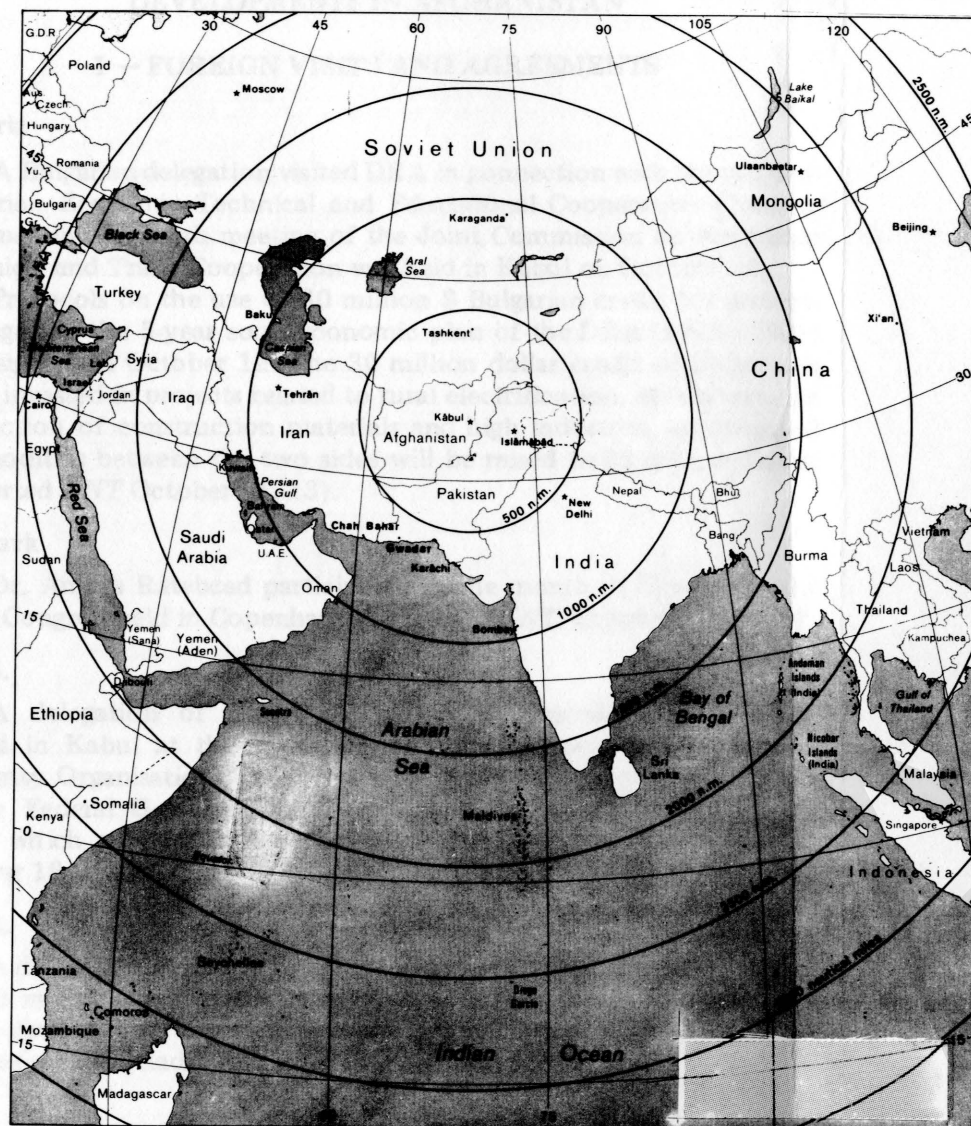
**MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND
SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN OCTOBER 1986
(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)**

		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Kabul Operations-Air Targets
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xx	x	xx
	Hilmand	x	xx	
	Qandahar	xxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxx
	Zabul	xx	xxx	xxx
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx
	Paktika	xx		
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx
		xxxxxx	xxxx	
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
		xx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xx
	Badakhshan			
	Takhar	x		xxxx
	Kunduz		x	
	Baghlan	x	xx	x
	Samangan		xx	
	Balkh		x	
	Jozjan	xxx		xx
	Faryab	xxx	xxx	
	Badghis		xxxxx	xxx
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx
			xxxxxx	
	Farah		xx	xx
	(Nimruz)			
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan	xx	xx	x
	Ghor		x	x
	Uruzgan	x		xx
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
		xxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	
			xxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Parwan	xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxx
	Kapisa	xxxxxx	xxxx	xxxx
	Laghman	xx	xx	xxx
	Logar	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	x
	Wardak	xxxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
	TOTAL:	120	186	97

APPENDIX — 5

**PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS &
RETURNEES IN OCTOBER 1986 (RADIO KABUL)**

		<i>Soviet-Kabul Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		R (70)
	Qandahar	xcc	
	Zabul		R (140)
	Ghazni	c	
	Paktika		
	Paktiya	xcc	
	Ningarhar	xxxxxc	R (250)
	Kunar	xxxxxc	R (250)
	Badakhshan		
Bordering Soviet Union	Takhar		
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan	c	R (27)
	Samangan		
	Balkh		R (7)
	Jozjan		
	Faryab		
	Badghis	x	
	Herat	x	RRR (511)
	Farah		R (155)
Bordering Iran	(Nimruz)		
	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan		
Central Afghanistan	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	RRR (539)
	Parwan		RR (43)
	Kapisa		R (10)
	Laghman		R (80)
	Logar		
	Wardak		R (40)
	TOTAL:	28 Security forces operations (x) 9 Counter-revolutionaries acts (C)	2122 Returnees



Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 9 provinces: Qandahar, Ghazni, Pakiya, Ningarhar, Kunar, Baghlan, Badghis, Herat.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Bulgaria

A Bulgarian delegation visited DRA in connection with the Afghan-Bulgarian Economic Technical and Educational Cooperation Commission meeting. The 4th meeting of the Joint Commission on Economic Technical and Trade Cooperation was held in Kabul on October 10.

Protocols on the use of 30 million \$ Bulgarian credit for projects envisaged in the 5-year socio-economic plan of the DRA (1986–1991) were signed on October 12. The 30 million dollar credit of Bulgaria is to be invested in projects related to rural electrification, agriculture and production of construction materials and high industries, exchange of commodities between the two sides will be raised to 32 million dollars (Reported KNT October 11, 13).

Denmark

Dr. Anhita Ratebzad participated in the month of October in the Peace Congress held in Copenhagen Denmark (KNT, October 13, 1986).

F.R.G.

A delegation of the Federal German Friendship Association arrived in Kabul at the invitation of Afghan Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organisation. The Afghan Health Minister and the President of the Federal German Friendship Association signed an agreement under which a health care centre will be built in Kabul (Radio Kabul October 16).

G.D.R.

A delegation of Journalists from Democratic Republic of Germany arrived in Kabul in the month of October 1986, with the objective of exchanging mutual experiences and to sign a protocol on cooperation for 1986–1990 (Radio Kabul, October 5, 1986).

India

117th birth anniversary of Mahatama Gandhi was marked in a function held on 2nd October, 1986 by the Afghan Media Friendship Association (Radio Kabul, October 4, 1986).

Nicaragua

An agreement has been signed between Bakhtar News Agency of Afghanistan and Nicaragua News Agency for promoting bilateral friendly relations between the two countries. Under the agreement the two agencies will exchange news reports, the reporters and broadcasts of each country will also be exchanged (Radio Kabul, October 5, 1986).

Pakistan

DRA authorities lodged a strong protest to Pakistan over its air space violation by PAF plane. It was alleged that a plane of the Pakistan Air Force violated the air space of DRA in Kamal Khan area of Nimruz province (Radio Kabul, October 13, 1986).

PLO

Karmal member of the Politburo of the CC of the PDPA and President of R.C. received on October 8, Ismail Abu Shamalah, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Palestine Liberation Organization for presenting his credentials (KNT, October 9, 1986).

Syria

A Cooperation protocol for 1987-88 between the friendship organizations of Afghanistan and Syria was signed in Damascus (KNT, October 19, 1986).

U.S.S.R.

The Polytechnic Institute built by the Soviet Union as gratis assistance has at present 1796 students on the rolls. Over 2636 engineers have graduated from the institute of whom 1961 got B.S. and 675 M.A. degrees. The institute it is said is well equipped with modern equipment and laboratories (KNT, October 19, 1986).

A protocol on public health cooperation was signed on October 25, 1986 between DRA and the Soviet Union.

According to the protocol, the Ministry of Public Health of the Soviet Union will provide as gratis aid antiseptics and medical laboratory material to the Ministry of Public Health of DRA (KNT, October 26, 1986).

The supplement to the contract for the delivery of material and spares costing 33,006,427 roubles needed for survey of petroleum and gas deposit in the north was signed by Afghan and Soviet authorities on 27 October 1986. Accordingly the techno-export institution of the Soviet Union will deliver to the Afghan side the material and spares in 3 years, beginning 1987. It will be financed under the agreement on

Afghan-Soviet Economic and Technical Cooperation dated August 27, 1985 (KNT, 29 October).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

R.C. Commission Meets

A periodic session of the permanent legislative commission of the RC convened with Abdul Rashid Arian, Vice President of the RC in the chair. The commission discussed a number of the laws which were submitted to RC presidium for approval. After incorporating the views and proposals of the members of the commission, laws were submitted to the secretariat of the RC presidium for final approval (KNT, 1 September).

A periodic session of the permanent commission for foreign affairs of RC was held on August 30th. The commission discussed and assessed a report of the Ministry of Education about obtaining cultural assistance of friendly countries in the field of education. A resolution was endorsed on the full utilization of the assistance of friendly countries. The session also endorsed the work plan of the commission for the second half of the current year (KNT, 1 September).

Factionalism in Party

About 700 office bearers of parcham faction of Karmal were reportedly arrested in Kabul. They were sent to the secret torture cells of KHAD intelligence agency.

The supporters of Babrak Karmal had reportedly planned a series of strikes in the offices and had been raising a slogans against Mr. Najibullah. The ousted men were replaced by the persons who have loyalty with the new administration's chief Dr. Najibullah (London APP, The Pakistan Times, 6 September).

Rafi Visits Herat

The member of the PDP CC Politburo, Major General Muhammad Rafi visited armoured military units and police headquarters of Herat city. He also attended a meeting of representatives of Herat province, and later visited the educational centre of military division (Radio Kabul, 13 September).

Explosion in Kabul

A large quantity of explosives placed by the "counter-revolutionaries" in a vehicle in the surrounding area of Allauddin School and the Soviet Mission in Kabul exploded. Three people were killed and

one was injured (Radio Kabul, 29 September).

Soviet Regiments Return Home

Meetings and functions were held at more than 50 government departments in Kabul on 14th October in honour of the Soviet contingents returning home after performing their duty in Afghanistan. The meetings thanked for the Soviet assistance. The central committee of the PDP of Afghanistan, the Presidium of Afghan R.C. and council of Ministers of the DRA also sent messages of thanks to the CC of CPSU on the occasion of the return of six regiments of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Najib also expressed thanks on behalf of Afghan people to the Soviet Union. Medals were distributed among the returning Soviet troops. A number of local and foreign journalists were also present on the occasion (Radio Kabul, October 15, 1986).

3 — ECONOMY

The mechanical department of the Ministry of Construction has reportedly over fulfilled its work plan by 4% in the first six months of this year. This figure indicates a 2% increase as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The fiscal plan of the department for the first six months at 48.2 million Afghanis was exceeded to 50 million Afghanis.

Oxygen production and repair of means of transport and road construction machinery constitute the basic functions of the department. The department has 14 production units and repair workshops in which a total of 543 workers work (KNT, October 6, 1986).

Irrigation Canal

The work of digging the irrigation canal of Bolan desert was completed recently. According to spokesmen for general department of Helmand and Arghandab valley development project the 5.5 km long canal has built of a cost of 5 million Afghanis from the state budget by the department with the cooperation of Soviet experts. The canal would provide water for an area of 300 hectar of land of 160 Qazaq and Hazara peasant families. Based on the current year plan drainage system of 150 hectares of land costing Afghanis 9 million has been planned. By its completion 2,000 hectares of Bolan desert will be brought under cultivation by Bolan canal the source added (KNT, October 6, 1986).

Economic Management

The Economic Management School of the PDPA CC was inaugurated on October 6 in Kabul as per the decision of the secretariat of the PDPA CC. Najib addressing the school staff and students, ministers and employees of the state planning committee stressed upon the significance of methods for organizing production and economic management by the cadres. Najib also explained the tasks in maintaining the party's leadership over the national economy (KNT, October 6, 1986).

Power Station Installed

Two power stations having the capacity of 400 Kvs each were installed and commissioned in Guzargah area of Kabul city. The two newly built power stations can supply power stations can supply power to 1,000 houses (KNT, October 8, 1986).

Land Reforms

Over 870 land ownership documents were distributed to the people in different parts of Farah, Samangan, Ghazni, Qandahar and Faryab provinces (KNT, October 7, 1986).

Coal

During the current year 150,000 tones of coal would be retracted from Kar Kar and Doodkash mines of Baghlan province. This shows an increase of 7% compared to last year (KNT, October 11, 1986).

Land Cultivation

Over 23,500 hectares of land have been cultivated with paddy, maize, oil seeds, industrial crops and vegetables in the spring sowing of this year between early July and October in Kunar province (KNT, October 8, 1986).

An area of 1.6 million hectares of land has been got ready for autumn sowing campaign in the current year, of which 993 thousand hectares are irrigated land 607 thousand hectares dry land. In the campaign that has now started in 29 provinces, an area of 1485 thousand hectares of land have been allocated for wheat, 90 thousand for barley, 8 thousand for vegetables and 17 thousand for other cereals and crops.

The autumn sowing campaign covers an area of 1159 hectares of state farms, 26,238 hectares of agricultural cooperatives, 900 hectares of seeds multiplication farms of the improved seeds enterprise and the land of individual peasants over 79,200 tons of fertilizer have been distributed to the peasants during the autumn sowing campaign of

which 47,326 tons are urea and over 31,800 tons phosphates 5050 tons of seeds are aid received from the Soviet Union (*KNT*, October 13, 1986).

Prefabrication Housing Complex

The prefabrication Housing Complex which was founded in 1962 with gratis aid and long term loans of the Soviet Union reportedly plays a vital role in the life of Afghan people. It began working in 1964. Over 3,000 workers have been trained in different fields of construction by Soviet specialists during the last 2 decades. The production capacity of the complex is 100,000 sqm and over 10,000 apartments have been distributed to Kabul citizens. It has also signed a new protocol with the Soviet Union under which the capacity of the complex will be raised to 1500 residential apartments per year. The complex reportedly over fulfilled its plan of the first half of the year by 3%. The current year's plan include construction of 892 residential apartments. The prefabrication housing complex is the only construction institution in Afghanistan which is equipped to build modern multi-story residential blocks. After the "revolution" the workers township was built in 10 blocks comprising 500 apartments and distributed to skilled workers of the complex. In the first 5-year socio-economic plan, the complex will built 5 and 6 storeyed blocks comprising of 6,000 apartments. The complex also plans to build 5 schools and 5 kindergartens (*KNT*, October 21, 1986).

The foundation stone of 700-family low price residential projects of workers of fertilizer and thermal power plant of Mazar-e-Sharif was laid recently adjacent to the plant in a function (*KNT*, October 22, 1986).

Agriculture Development Bank of Afghanistan

Since the Revolution, the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan (ADB) has given over 3,800 million Afghanis of loans to peasant and agricultural cooperatives. It has distributed over 1100 tractors, 300 different water pumps on credit basis and more than 300 tractors and 200 water pumps against cash from the beginning of the revolution (*KNT*, October 23, 1986).

4 — YOUTH AND CULTURE

A function was arranged in Kabul to mark the Scout Day on September 30, 1986. The function was attended by Najib alongwith other high ranking civil and Military Officers as well as the party activi-

tists (Radio Kabul, September 30, 1986).

Education

The Second Teacher's Congress of DRA was opened on October 7, 1986. Najib addressed the opening session Abdul Samad Qayumi, Minister of Education presented his report on the new system of education and the campaign for eradication of illiteracy and elevation of people's educational and cultural levels.

The Report Claims

- During the years after the April Revolution, the counter-revolutionaries destroyed 1832 schools and killed over 2,000 teachers.
- During the last 6 years 2,255,000 text books and charters of which 102,000 in Uzbek language have been printed for literacy courses.
- 1,265,000 persons have become literate since the beginning of the revolution.
- Currently, 1220 schools and lycees are functioning throughout the country in which over 700,000 students are studying.
- After the first congress 124 schools have newly been constructed and 282 schools rehabilitated. The enrolment of children in kindergarten and other pre-school institution has also increased from 4,000 to 18,000 in the same period.
- Over 17 million textbooks have been printed in Dari, Pashto, Uzbeki, Turkamani and Baluchi languages in post-revolutionary year.

The representative of Education Ministry of Soviet Union also addressed the congress. About 660 representatives of teachers from the capital and provinces participated in the congress (*KNT*, October 8, 1986).

The head of the Afghan Communist Party Dr. Najibullah has reportedly criticised the failure of the system of education at Afghan School to bring maximum number of students under influence of Marxism. Addressing the Afghan teachers, at the Second Teacher's Congress Dr. Najib praised the Soviet Union for sending thousands of teachers and educationists to Afghanistan. He said however, some students publicly express anti-Soviet sentiments. He warned that such opposition, according to him, would be crushed through strong measures (*VOA*, October 14, 1986).

DYOA

Some 2,000 members of Afghanistan's Democratic Youth Organi-

zation have been returned as deputies in Afghan local elections which have just ended. It is said that they are the first young people's representatives in the history of Afghanistan where the young generation is strongly committed to strengthening revolutionary people's power.

Mobilization of all forces for the country's first five-year plan (1986—1991) is among the points of main efforts by 2,000 DYOA members. The number of youth work team in factories and the building industry has risen from 50 to 80 compared with 1985. The DYOA has now decided to take over sponsorship of Nimruz province in South Western Afghanistan where a harsh climate hampers major building project, and send youth teams there in next few months to speed up development. The DYOA also focuses on raising strength of the Afghan armed forces, particularly on assisting and strengthening the border troops. Since December 1985 more than 2,000 members, most of them students have volunteered for the border forces (*KNT*, October 21, 1986).

The students work and construction brigade which was assigned to sharon city, centre of Paktika province, during the summer vacation produced 200,000 bricks and worked on the excavation of the foundation of state building and street lighting of the city, working in very hot and hard conditions. In about 2 months of work the brigade saved over 30 million Afghanis (*KNT*, October 27, 1986).

Literacy

Currently 5,318 literacy learners are attending 287 literacy courses in Paktika province including members of revolution defence groups, tribal battalions and house wives (*KNT*, October 30, 1986).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Armed Groups Surrenders

A 26 man armed group reportedly with 3 rocket launchers 12 Chinese and Egyptian Kalashinkoves and other assorted weapons surrendered at Surkh road. Similarly 40 man armed group at Char Asiab surrendered before the state authorities. Another 500, man group in Shakardarah district of Parwan province joined the revolutionary state (*KNT*, October 11).

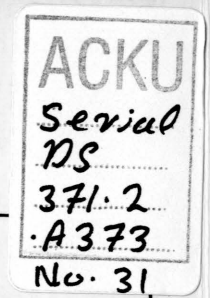
Returnees

According to Bakhtar Correspondent recently 243 persons consisting of 29 families returned from Iran to DRA in their districts of Kosan and Kwishic in Herat province (Radio Kabul October 14, 1986).

It has been reported that over 1070 families have in the first half of the current year returned from Iran and over 364 families from Pakistan. Individuals returning shows a steady increase (*KNT*, October 22).

Religion

According to a spokesman of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts, 231 of Mosques and takias were constructed in the past 5-years at the centre and the provinces of the country. In the same period 1,026 Mosques and takias were repaired at a cost of 270 million Afghanis. Miscellaneous expenditure on takias amounted 40 million Afghanis. Another important step taken by the state was that, it subsidized Hajis to the extent of 72.6 million Afghanis in the last five years (*KNT*, October 28, 1986).



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